



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1989

NOVEMBER 1989

D.C. Unemployment in September 4.9%

Lowest Rate for the Month in 18 Years

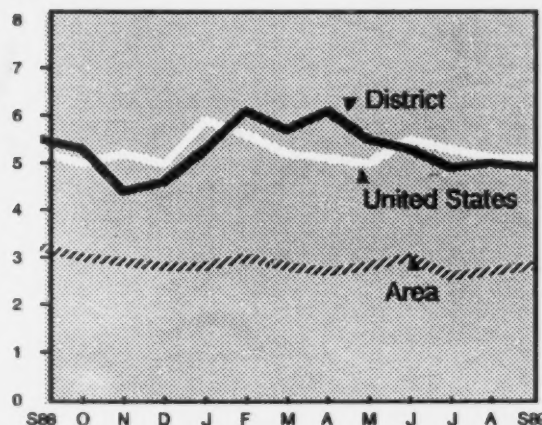
Labor Force

The District

The District's September unemployment rate dropped slightly from 5.0 percent in August to 4.9 percent in September. A year ago, the September rate was 5.5 percent. The September jobless rates in the suburbs and the Area rose to 2.5 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. In all three local jurisdictions, the rate was down from a year ago. These over-the-year movements in labor statistics signal a further tightening of the Washington job market. Across the nation, the unadjusted September civilian unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, unchanged from August. Thus, September marked the fourth consecutive month that the unemployment rate in the District has been below the nation's.

In the District, all three labor market measurements (labor force, employment and unemployment) were down over the month, reflecting a rather traditional seasonal pattern as summer workers left jobs to return to school or other non-work related activities. The District's labor supply

Unemployment Rates
September 1988 - September 1989
% of labor force

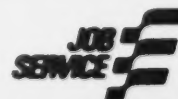


dropped by 4,300, employment by 3,800 and unemployment by 500. As a result, the District's jobless rate declined by a tenth of a percentage point to 4.9 percent. **This was the lowest unemployment rate recorded for the month of September in 18 years and the second time this year that the rate has dropped below 5 percent.** Measured since January, the City's unemployment rate for the first nine months has averaged

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THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1989

NOVEMBER 1989

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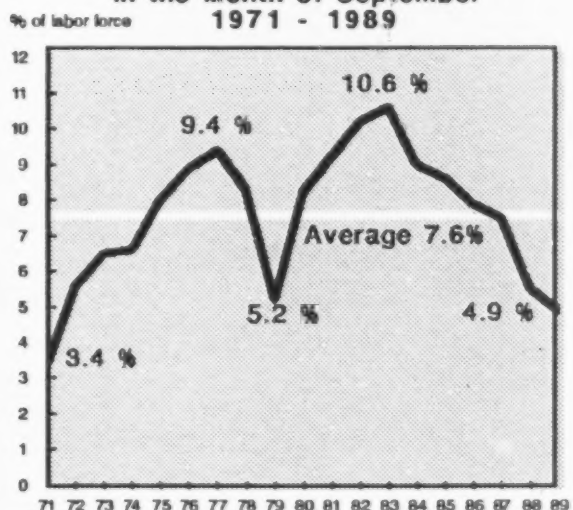
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

5.4 percent—up from the 5.0 percent average for all of last year.

Compared to September 1988, the District's rate is down significantly—by 0.6 percentage point. This decline is primarily the result of a 2,700-person drop in the unemployment rolls, an over-the-year decrease of 14.5 percent. However, both the labor supply (labor force) and the number of employed residents are also down over the year, by 8,400 (2.5 percent) in the supply of labor and 5,800 (1.8 percent) in employment. Compared to September of last year, all components of the District's labor statistics are down. Thus, the District is contributing fewer workers this year to help ease the Area's labor shortages.

**District Unemployment Rates
In the Month of September
1971 - 1989**



The Area & Suburbs

Like in the District, the suburban labor market exhibited rather traditional seasonal patterns in the August to September movements, as both the labor supply and the number of persons employed declined. However, unlike in the District the decline in employment was larger than the decline in the labor force. As a result, the

number of jobless persons living in the suburbs increased by 3,400, and the suburban unemployment rate moved upward from a very low 2.3 percent in August to 2.5 percent in September.

Compared to September 1988, the suburban labor force repeated its long-term pattern of the last several years. Between September 1988 and September 1989, the increase in working suburbanites (104,100) exceeded the increase in the labor supply (100,900). Thus, the pool of idle suburban workers contracted (3,000) and the supply of potential new workers shrunk even tighter. This labor force tightening reduced the suburban unemployment rate from 2.8 percent in September 1988 to 2.5 percent this September.

Mirroring activity in the suburbs, the labor force for the Metropolitan Area also exhibited traditional patterns as both the labor supply and

Continued on page 4

**Unemployment Rates in the
Washington, D.C., MSA
by City and County**

	Sept.a/ 1989	Aug.b/ 1989	Sept.b/ 1988
District of Columbia	4.9	5.0	5.5
Prince Georges County	3.7	3.4	4.2
Calvert County	3.5	3.8	4.0
Frederick County	2.7	3.6	2.9
Charles County	2.6	2.8	3.2
Montgomery County	2.6	2.4	2.9
Alexandria City	2.2	1.9	2.4
Stafford County	1.9	1.6	2.3
Prince William County	1.9	1.6	2.2
Arlington County	1.8	1.5	2.0
Fairfax City	1.7	1.5	1.7
Fairfax County	1.7	1.4	1.9
Loudoun County	1.6	1.3	1.6
Falls Church City	1.4	1.3	1.7
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.1	1.8
Manassas City	1.3	1.3	2.3

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
September 1989^{a/}

					Net Change From	
	Sept.b/ 1989	Aug.c/ 1989	Sept.d/ 1988	Aug.d/ 1988	Aug.d/ 1989	Sept. 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	326,700	331,000	335,100	342,700	-4,300	-8,400
Total Employed	310,800	314,600	316,600	325,600	-3,800	-5,800
Total Unemployed	15,900	16,400	18,600	17,100	-500	-2,700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.0	-0.1	-0.6
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,955,300	1,979,600	1,854,400	1,894,700	-24,300	100,900
Total Employed	1,907,000	1,934,800	1,802,900	1,843,400	-27,800	104,100
Total Unemployed	48,300	44,900	51,300	51,400	3,400	-3,000
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.7	0.2	-0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,282,000	2,310,600	2,189,500	2,237,400	-28,600	92,500
Total Employed	2,217,800	2,249,400	2,119,500	2,169,000	-31,600	98,300
Total Unemployed	64,200	61,300	69,900	68,500	2,900	-5,700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	0.1	-0.4

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

the number of working residents declined in September and unemployment increased slightly. Over the year, there was also a tightening in the Area's labor market. An increase in the labor supply (92,500) failed to match or exceed the increase in employment (98,300). As in the suburbs and the District, the Area's unemployment rate also registered a significant over-the-year decline of four-tenths of a percentage point. Through the first nine months of this year, unemployment in the Area has averaged 2.8 percent and 2.3 percent in the suburbs. As noted, the District's nine-month average is 5.4 percent. For the year to date, unemployment rates compared to 1988 annual averages are down in the Area and suburbs, while up somewhat in the District.

LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1989 & September 1988
(percent)

	Labor Force	September 1989	
		Employed	Unemployed
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.3	14.0	24.8
Suburbs	85.7	86.0	75.2
September 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	14.9	26.6
Suburbs	84.7	85.1	73.4

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,425 in September 1989—down 2,411 claimants from August. In September, 51 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 29 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 27 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.5 weeks for all claimants in September. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.8 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.2 weeks. In September 1988, the average duration for males was 10.2 weeks and for females 10.1 weeks.

Job Growth

The District

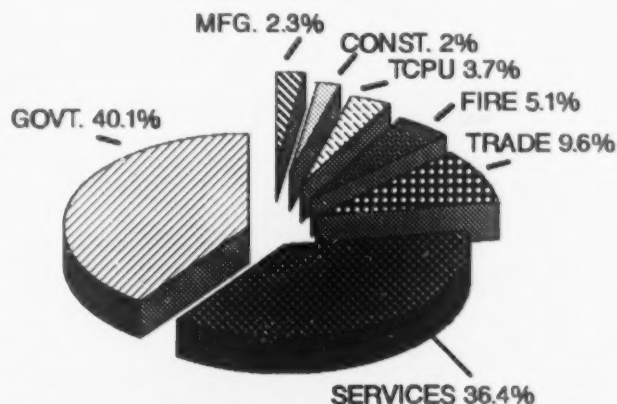
The number of jobs in the District decreased by 5,300 for a loss of 0.8 percent between August and September. The public sector was responsible for the decline with seasonal losses in Federal Government (2,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,100 jobs). The substantial loss in State and Local Government reflects the scheduled termination of the summer youth employment program.

The private sector increased by 5,500 jobs with gains in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (2,600 jobs) and Services (2,400 jobs). The substantial increase in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities reflects a return to normal after a strike in the Communications industry. Seasonal gains in All Other Services (2,100 jobs) and Hotels (700 jobs) were primarily responsible for the Services growth.

Over the year (September 1988 to September 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.6 percent for a gain of 17,700 jobs. The private

sector grew at a rate of 3.9 percent, generating 15,300 jobs and accounting for 86 percent of all new jobs. The leading job producer, Services, contributed 12,200 jobs and accounted for 80 percent of the private sector growth. The major components of this growth were Business Services (3,800 jobs), All Other Services (3,200 jobs), Legal Services and Health Services (1,600 jobs each) and Hotels (1,300 jobs). An additional 2,300 jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade. The public sector increased 0.9 percent with growth in Federal Government (2,400 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs September 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.9 percent for a gain of 14,200 jobs between August and September. The public sector accounted for the increase with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (15,900 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (1,200 jobs). The private sector declined by 400 jobs with losses in Services (4,000 jobs) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,900 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (7,100 jobs). A return to normal after a strike in the Communications industry was responsible for the substantial increase in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities. The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 58 percent of the loss in Services and 61

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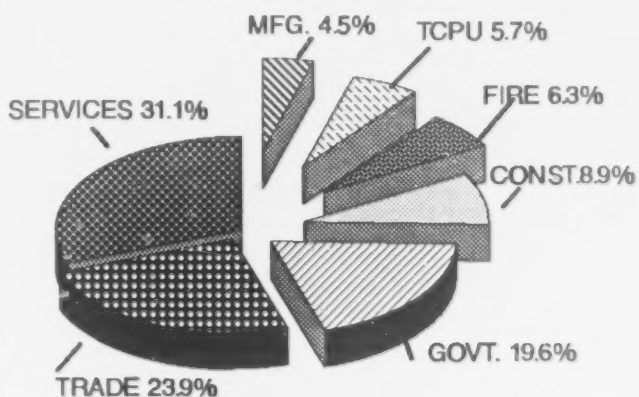
percent of the gain in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, while the Virginia suburbs accounted for 53 percent of the decline in Trade.

Over the year (September 1988 to September 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.4 percent for a gain of 66,600 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.7 percent accounting for three-fourths of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 84 percent of suburban growth with the major job producers, Services (23,400 jobs) and Trade (12,100 jobs), responsible for 63 percent of private sector growth. Eighty-five percent of the Services growth and 59 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 88 percent of the growth in Construction (9,000 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,800 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,100 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 3.5 percent with gains in both Federal Government (4,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,400 jobs).

Distribution of Suburban Jobs September 1989



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 9,000 jobs between August and September for an increase of 0.4 percent. The private sector was responsible for 58 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (9,600 jobs). A return to normal after a strike in the Communications industry was responsible for the significant increase in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities.

The public sector increased 0.7 percent with a gain in State and Local Government (7,600 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (3,800 jobs).

Over the year (September 1988 to September 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for a gain of 84,300 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, generating 71,200 jobs and producing 84 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributors, Services (35,600 jobs)

Continued on page 8

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Department of
Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988
TOTAL	688.7	694.0	671.0	2,258.4	2,249.4	2,174.1
Total Private Sector	412.6	407.1	397.3	1,674.2	1,669.0	1,603.0
Total Government	276.1	286.9	273.7	584.2	580.4	571.1
Manufacturing	15.9	16.1	16.1	86.4	86.2	86.9
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.0	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.6	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.4	18.5	18.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.4	18.9	19.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.2	45.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.8	4.6
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.3	13.1	34.7	34.9	34.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	2.8	2.8	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Construction	13.6	13.4	13.2	153.8	154.6	144.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.5	22.9	25.2	114.9	105.3	107.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.6	55.8	50.5
All Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.6	13.1	15.6	53.3	44.4	52.4
Trade	66.4	65.8	64.1	440.9	442.3	426.6
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.0	77.1	77.2	76.2
Retail	57.0	56.5	55.1	363.8	365.1	350.4
General Merchandise	4.6	4.6	4.2	43.2	42.5	39.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.0	49.4	47.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	39.6	39.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.2	27.4	27.1
Eating & Drinking Places	28.2	28.1	27.1	117.5	118.1	113.2
All Other Retail	24.2	23.8	23.7	87.6	88.1	83.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.1	35.0	34.8	133.6	134.6	128.3
Banking	6.8	6.7	6.9	25.0	25.0	23.9
All Other	28.2	28.3	27.8	108.6	109.6	104.3
Services	256.2	253.8	244.0	743.3	744.9	707.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.1	15.4	14.8	39.0	38.3	35.7
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	23.0	23.1	23.1
Business Services	59.2	59.1	55.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.3	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.0	36.8	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988
Legal Services	28.7	29.3	27.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.2	33.1	32.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	78.1	76.0	74.9	681.4	683.5	649.0
Government	276.1	286.9	273.7	584.2	580.4	571.1
Federal Government	220.8	223.4	218.4	366.2	370.0	359.5
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	218.0	210.4	211.7
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	50.1	58.2	50.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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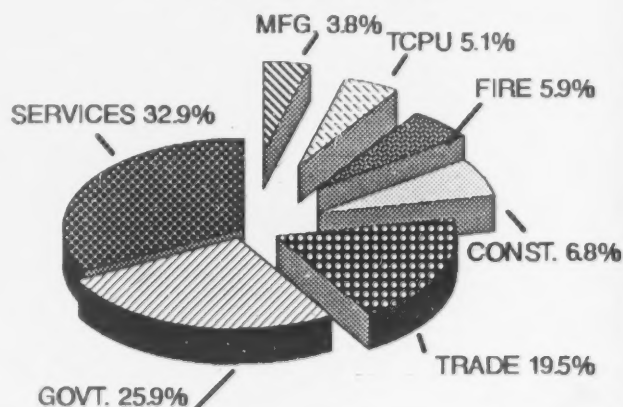
and Trade (14,300 jobs), accounted for 70 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also produced by Construction (9,400 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (7,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,300 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.3 percent with growth in both Federal Government (6,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,300 jobs).

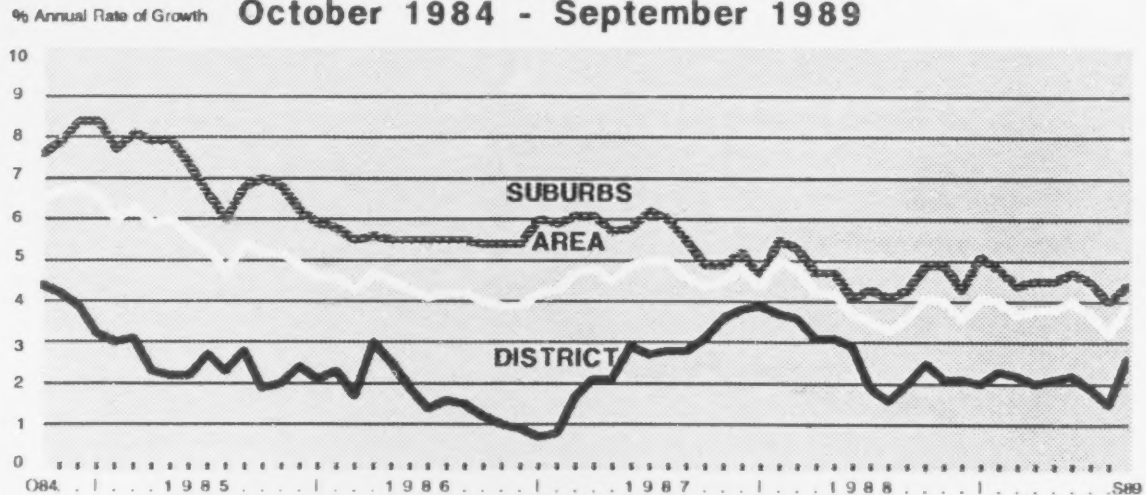
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Distribution of Area Jobs September 1989



Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984 - September 1989



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 59 months, (October 1984 to September 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between September 1988 and September 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent. The over-the-year rate this September was higher than the 3.6 percent recorded in September of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.4 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 59-month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was slightly faster than the 4.3 percent registered in September 1988. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.6 percent and above its 59-month average of 2.4 percent. In September 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was 2.0 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has

declined from 99,200 new jobs produced between September 1984 and September 1985, to 84,300 between September 1988 and September 1989. Over the past year, 66,600 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 17,700 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent vs. 2.7 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to September 1989

The Area

Average 59 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1989	3.2%
September 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.9%

The Suburbs

Average 59 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1989	3.8%
September 1988	4.0%
Current month	4.4%

The District

Average 59 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
September 1988	1.6%
Current month	2.6%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In 1988, 213,000 Metropolitan Area residents were employed in state or local government jobs.¹ This was 158,000 more than were employed in 1960, representing a growth of 287 percent during the past twenty eight years. The data used in this profile is from the Current Employment Statistics program, commonly referred to as "NonAgricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work", or simply data from the "Establishment Survey."

Job Growth Patterns 1960-1988

In 1960, the number of state and local government jobs in the Washington Area were about evenly distributed between the District (26,000) and the suburbs (29,000). In the intervening years, however, suburban jobs in state and local government grew very rapidly, while similar jobs in the District remained relatively constant (See Chart). As a result, in 1988 three quarters of the Area's state and local government jobs were located in the suburbs with only a quarter in the District.

State and local government job growth over the study period, however, was uneven. Between 1960 and 1965, government jobs grew relatively modestly in both the District and the suburbs. Beginning in 1965, however, suburban state and local jobs began to grow at a much more rapid pace than in the District. Between 1965 and 1985, 111,000 new state and local government jobs were created in the Washington suburbs. During the next five years (1980-1985), however, suburban government jobs actually recorded a slight decline of about 5,000 jobs. Rapid suburban growth resumed again in 1985 and during the last three years 13,000 new state and local jobs have been added to the suburban job base.

In the District, the spurt of local government job growth peaked in 1975, five years earlier than

in the suburbs. Between 1965 and 1975, the District government added 28,000 new jobs reflecting the expansion of federal programs designed to address the urban problems of poverty and housing, as well as, the transfer of several agencies from the federal government to the District government as a part of Home Rule legislation. By contrast, jobs in the District government declined by 13,000 workers between 1975 and 1985 primarily as a result of cuts in federal support to the nation's cities. Over the past three years (1985-1988), the District government has added 6,000 more employees primarily as a result of the administrative transfer of St. Elizabeth's Hospital from the Federal government to the District government.

State and Local Government Jobs as a Proportion Of All Jobs.

Viewed as the share of total jobs, state and local government jobs in 1960 represented 7.4 percent of all jobs in the Washington Area. By 1975, state and local government jobs reached 12.9 percent and declined until 1988 when it reached 9.8 percent. Interestingly, throughout the study period, government jobs represented a larger proportion of jobs in the Washington suburbs than in the District. In the suburbs, state and local government's share of the total job base grew through 1980, 14.9 percent of all jobs were in state and local government. In the District, the maximum was reached in 1975 at 10.4 percent. Currently (1988) state and local jobs represent 10.7 percent of all suburban jobs vs. only 7.9 percent in the District.

Comparisons With State & Local Government Jobs In The United States and Selected Metropolitan Areas

Across the full study period, state and local government jobs in the Washington Area, as well as, in both the suburbs and the District, held a smaller share of the local job base than did state and local government jobs in the U.S. Economy. For example, in 1960 state and local government jobs represented 11.2 percent of all U.S. jobs. In

¹The Washington Area is the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The data reflects expansion of the definition of the Area as a result of the 1970 and 1980 Census.

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the Area, the District and the suburbs the rates were 7.4 percent, 5.2 percent, and 11.9 percent, respectively. By 1988, the share of U.S. jobs in state and local government had increased to 13.6 percent. This compares to 9.8 percent in the Area, 7.9 percent in the District and 10.7 percent in the suburbs.

Recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published a historical series of employment data that included job information by industry for states and major metropolitan areas.² This provides an opportunity to compare state and local government jobs in the Washington Area with other major metropolitan areas (See table). By comparison, the year 1987 shows that state and local government jobs in the Washington Area, as a proportion of all jobs, is one of the lowest in the country, especially the ratio in the District. State and local government jobs in the 30 areas studied averaged 11.3 percent of all jobs. Only the Maryland portion (11.3 percent) of the Washington MSA matched the average.³ In fact, the District had the smallest ratio of state and local jobs to total jobs of all areas in the comparison group.

Observations

Job growth in state and local government has been significant in the Washington Area and its

suburbs over the past twenty eight years. In the District, the growth has been less significant and actually includes some "paper transactions" related to the transfer of employees from federal agencies to the District government. Local job growth patterns in the industry clearly show the impact of shifting federal policies with rapid growth occurring from 1965 through 1980. This occurred as federal funds for urban programs flowed into the area and conversely declining employment from 1980-1985 reflected federal cuts in basic urban programs. As a proportion of the total job base, state and local government jobs in the Washington Area constitute a smaller share of all jobs than similar government jobs do in the national job market and in the majority of metropolitan areas examined in this study. Surprisingly, the District government's share of the total jobs in the City is smaller than the share held by state and local government in the suburbs, other metropolitan areas, and in the national economy.

²Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas, 1972-87*, Vols. I-V, Bulletin 2320, March 1989.

³The higher proportion of state and local government employment in the Maryland suburbs probably reflects the presence of the University of Maryland in College Park.

State & Local Government Employment in the United States, the Washington Area, the District and the Suburbs 1960-1988 (annual averages—in thousands)

YEAR	TOTAL US	US S/L GOV.	TOTAL AREA	AREA S/L GOV.	TOTAL DC	DC GOV.	TOTAL SUBURBS	SUBURBAN S/L GOV.
1960	54,189	6,083	746	55	502	26	244	29
1965	60,765	7,696	935	73	573	32	362	41
1970	70,880	9,822	1,185	135	567	47	618	88
1975	76,945	11,937	1,342	173	578	60	764	113
1980	90,406	13,375	1,635	200	616	48	1,019	152
1985	97,519	13,519	1,906	194	629	47	1,277	147
1988	105,584	14,402	2,164	213	673	53	1,491	160
CHANGE 1960-1988	51,395	8,319	1,418	158	171	27	1,247	131
PERCENT ANNUAL RATE (%)	94.8	236.8	190.1	287.3	34.1	103.8	511.1	451.7
	2.4	3.1	3.8	5.0	1.1	2.6	6.7	6.3

SOURCES: The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. From the Current Employment Statistics Program.

**State & Local Government Employment
as a Percent of Total Employment
in the United States, the Washington Area,
the District & the Suburbs
1960-1988
(annual averages—percent)**

YEAR	UNITED STATES	AREA	DISTRICT	SUBURBS
1960	11.2	7.4	5.2	11.9
1965	12.7	7.8	5.6	11.3
1970	13.9	11.4	8.3	14.2
1975	15.5	12.9	10.4	14.8
1980	14.8	12.2	7.8	14.9
1985	13.9	10.2	7.5	11.5
1988	13.6	9.8	7.9	10.7

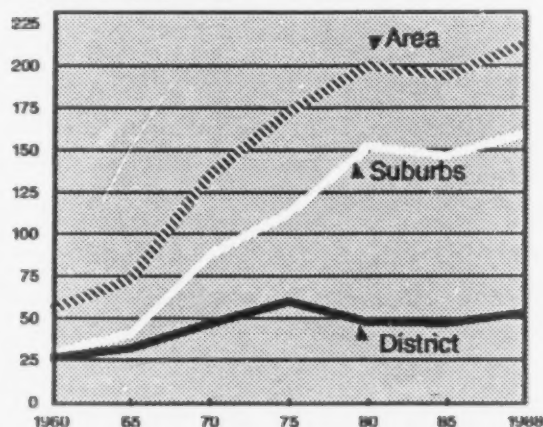
SOURCES: The Bureau of Labor Statistics and The Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. From the Current Employment Statistics Program.

**State & Local Government Employment
as a Percent of Total Employment
Selected Metropolitan Areas & Cities
1987
(annual averages)**

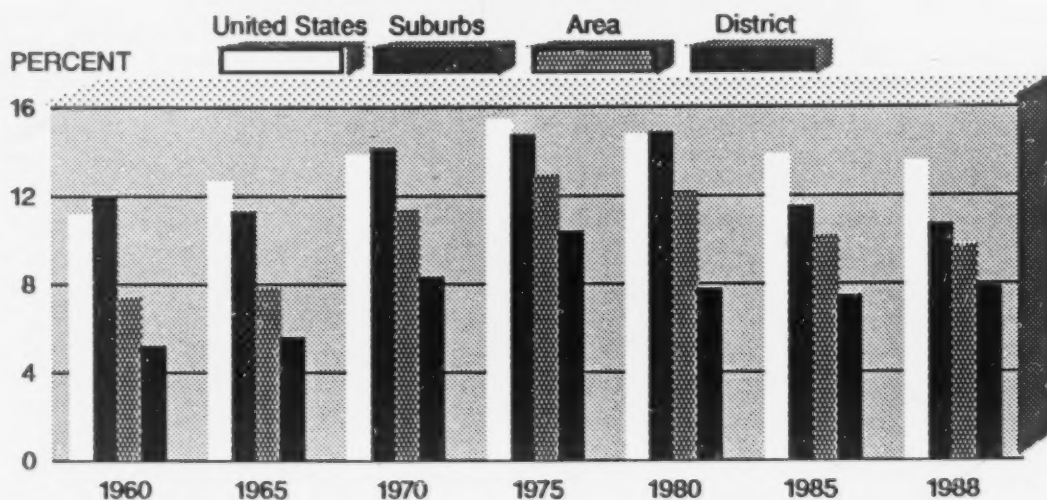
AREAS	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	STATE & LOCAL	% OF TOTAL
COLUMBUS, OH	657.7	103.7	15.8
BUFFALO, NY	435.3	64.5	14.8
BALTIMORE CITY	465.5	67.9	14.6
NEW YORK PMSA	3,991.3	571.2	14.3
BALTIMORE MSA	1,084.3	151.0	13.9
NEW YORK CITY	3,580.1	497.6	13.9
NEW ORLEANS, LA	509.0	70.4	13.8
BIRMINGHAM, AL	391.6	51.4	13.1
NEWARK, NJ	955.2	113.4	11.9
HOUSTON, TX	1,381.3	160.9	11.6
SUBURBAN MD-DC	712.5	80.5	11.3
DETROIT, MI	1,857.0	206.8	11.1
PHILADELPHIA CITY	774.7	86.1	11.1
ATLANTA, GA	1,367.6	151.6	11.1
CLEVELAND, OH	891.6	97.1	10.9
MIAMI, FL	826.1	89.3	10.8
CINCINNATI, OH	677.1	72.4	10.7
LOS ANGELES, CA	4,011.9	424.4	10.6
DAYTON, OH	427.9	44.9	10.5
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	931.1	97.2	10.4
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	2,146.0	219.1	10.2
PITTSBURGH, PA	852.6	86.3	10.1
WASHINGTON MSA	2,075.1	203.1	9.8
CHICAGO, IL	3,015.1	294.7	9.8
BOSTON, MA	1,712.0	163.6	9.6
NORTHERN VA	707.3	66.4	9.4
DALLAS, TX	1,330.3	120.9	9.1
ST. LOUIS, MO	1,121.9	101.6	9.1
MILWAUKEE, WI	696.2	62.1	8.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	655.3	51.4	7.8
AVERAGE	1,341.4	152.4	11.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas, 1972-87*, Vols. I-V, Bulletin 2320, March 1989.

**State & Local Government Jobs
In The Area,
The District & The Suburbs**
EMPLOYMENT (000) 1960 - 1988



**State & Local Government Jobs
As A Percent of Total Jobs 1960 -1988**



Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In August 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate remained unchanged at 2.6 percent between July and August. This was the tenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.1 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.6 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington posted an August rate of 2.9 percent down from 3.0 percent recorded in July. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.3 percent. The next three lowest rates were in San Francisco (3.2 percent), Indianapolis (3.4 percent) and Boston (3.5 percent). A year ago, their rates were 4.0 percent, 4.7 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. The Boston rate seems to be on the upswing. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.3 percent rate in August, same as in July. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.8 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which August data are available, 55 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 19 had increases of that magnitude. Seventy-eight areas had rates below 4 percent, while 15 had rates higher than 8 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary unemployment rate of 5.0 percent—same as August 1988) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the seventeenth highest jobless rate in the country. This was seven notches above July's standing. Maryland's rate at 3.9 percent was unchanged from July. Virginia's jobless rate at 3.0 percent was down from the 3.2 percent recorded in July. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and fiftieth, respec-

tively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.4 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively.

Ten states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Louisiana (2.8 percentage points), Oklahoma (2.5 points), and Alaska (2.4 points). Over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more occurred in 10 states. Three New England states experienced the greatest increases—Vermont (1.6 percentage points), New Hampshire (1.0 point), and Massachusetts (0.8 point).

August unemployment rates were below 4 percent in 15 states. Hawaii (1.8 percent), had the lowest rate, followed by Maine and Virginia (both 3.0 percent). Only Louisiana (8.3 percent) had a rate higher than 8 percent.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 5.0 percent) had the eighth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches above the position held in July. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.4 percent down from 6.6 percent in July. A year ago, the average rate was 6.9 percent. There were eleven cities with rates at 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia at 5.0 percent was in this grouping.

Only one city, Detroit, posted a double digit jobless rate in August. Detroit's rate at 10.8 percent was down by 0.8 percentage point from July. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 11.5 percent. Four cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—Newark (8.9 percent), Birmingham (8.8 percent), New Orleans (8.3 percent) and Buffalo (8.1 percent). The lowest rates were in Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco—4.0 percent each. Other low rates were recorded in Boston—4.1 percent, Columbus 4.3 percent, Philadelphia 4.6 percent, and Milwaukee 4.8 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, sixteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being recorded by New Orleans (2.4 percent) and Gary (2.2 percent). Of the nine cities with over-the-year increases, Buffalo recorded the largest 1.2 percent. The District of Columbia at 5.0 percent was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment rates by state, August 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	August	
	1989*	1988
1. Pittsburgh, PA	4.0	4.4
2. San Francisco, CA	4.0	5.2
3. Salt Lake City, UT	4.0	5.3
4. Boston, MA	4.1	3.4
5. Columbus, OH	4.3	4.8
6. Philadelphia, PA	4.6	5.2
7. Milwaukee, WI	4.8	4.7
8. District of Columbia	5.0	5.0
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	6.0
10. Cincinnati, OH	5.1	6.4
11. New York, NY	5.6	5.0
12. Cleveland, OH	6.5	8.1
13. Baltimore, MD	6.7	7.4
14. Dayton, OH	6.8	8.2
15. Houston, TX	6.9	6.7
16. Dallas, TX	7.1	6.4
17. Chicago, IL	7.4	8.1
18. St. Louis, MO	7.4	8.7
19. Miami, FL	7.5	6.5
20. Atlanta, GA	7.6	6.8
21. Gary, IN	7.8	10.0
22. Buffalo, NY	8.1	6.9
23. New Orleans, LA	8.3	7.6
24. Birmingham, AL	8.8	9.2
25. Newark, NJ	8.9	7.6
26. Detroit, MI	10.8	11.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

September 1989

All unemployment compensation workload measures were down in September 1989 compared to August. Generally, this same phenomenon occurred in the August-September comparisons of 1988. Relatively speaking, the number of first payments lead the plunge at 30 percent, followed by a 23 percent drop in final payments. Claimant activity followed, with initial claims declining 23 percent, and weeks claimed and weeks compensated down 17 and 16 percents, respectively. Compared to September 1988, the yearly directional changes were almost exactly the same, but not nearly the same magnitude.

The September "doldrums" could be the indicator of a future surge that usually occurs in the first month of a calendar quarter—which in this case is October 1989. It is also the beginning of a new base period for determining monetary eligibility and payment amount. A number of claimants eligible to file in September may have already opted to file in October because of their higher base period effective at that point—making September seasonally low. The total outlay also reflects the doldrum theory. At \$6.35 million, it is the lowest monthly outlay this year. The October

experience may well corroborate this theory.

The most recent cumulative (quarter and year-to-date) experiences for selected measures show a different directional trend than do the monthly workload indicators previously discussed. All these movements are positive. For the nine-month period ending in September 1989, weeks compensated increased 2 percent (+5,350 weeks), and the outlay was up 9 percent. Likewise in the quarter ending in September 1989, the weeks compensated increased over the year also by 2 percent, and outlay rose 10 percent. The recent increase in weeks compensated appears to be a reversal of a two-year downward trend which began in 1987.

As expected, benefit outlays rose in the nine-month and quarterly periods. The increase resulted from a combination of the rise in the average weekly benefit amount and the number of weeks compensated. The rise in the statutory maximum weekly benefit and its accompanying higher benefit scale in the last three years is a primary contributing factor in the movement of the average weekly payout. Increasing wages have also contributed their portion to the average weekly benefit.

**Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
January-September, and Third Quarters
District of Columbia
1986-1989**

	JANUARY-SEPTEMBER				CHANGE		
	1986	1987	1988	1989	86-87	87-88	88-89
Weeks Compensated	346,655	337,693	305,888	311,242	-8,962	-31,805	+5,354
Total Outlay	\$55,701,293	\$58,874,947	\$56,208,459	\$61,358,555	+\$3,173,654	-\$2,666,488	+\$5,150,096
Average Weekly Benefits	\$160.68	\$174.38	\$183.76	\$197.14	+\$13.66	+\$9.38	+\$13.38
	THIRD QUARTER				CHANGE		
	1986	1987	1988	1989	86-87	87-88	88-89
Weeks Compensated	115,465	106,777	100,136	102,532	-8,688	-6,641	+2,396
Total Outlay	\$19,012,820	\$18,794,369	\$18,666,277	\$20,525,857	-\$218,451	-\$128,092	+\$1,859,580
Average Weekly Benefits	\$164.66	\$176.02	\$186.41	\$200.19	+\$11.36	+\$10.39	+\$13.78

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
September 1989**

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	% Change From	
				Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,149	2,794	2,346	-23.1	-8.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,097	36,340	30,351	-17.2	-0.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,968	34,614	29,495	-16.3	-1.8
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,745,792	\$6,790,980	\$5,436,156	-15.4	+5.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$198.35	\$196.19	\$184.31	+1.1	+7.6
Number of First Payments	1,278	1,832	1,326	-30.2	-3.6
Number of Final Payments	769	1,028	860	-25.2	-10.6
Total Beneficiaries	8,463	9,057	8,520	-6.6	-0.7
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	91	93	94	-2.2	-3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,069	2,468	2,094	-16.2	-1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,417	2,878	2,089	-16.0	+15.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$563,950	\$680,886	\$434,090	-17.2	+29.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$233.33	\$236.58	\$207.80	-1.4	+12.3
Number of First Payment	107	135	101	-20.7	+5.9
Number of Final Payments	86	87	51	-1.1	+68.6
Total Beneficiaries	689	725	577	-5.0	+19.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	25	34	29	-26.5	-13.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	263	328	350	-19.8	-24.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	217	282	307	-23.0	-29.3
Total Benefits Paid	\$45,335	\$58,959	\$59,734	-23.1	-24.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$208.92	\$209.07	\$194.57	-0.1	+7.4
Number of First Payments	18	32	21	-43.8	-14.3
Number of Final Payments	14	18	19	-22.2	-26.3
Total Beneficiaries	71	86	94	-17.4	-24.5
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,265	2,921	2,469	-22.5	-8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,429	39,136	32,795	-17.1	-1.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,602	37,774	31,891	-16.3	-0.9
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,355,077	\$7,530,825	\$5,929,980	-15.6	+7.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$201.10	\$199.37	\$185.95	+0.9	+8.1
Number of First Payments	1,403	1,999	1,448	-29.8	-3.1
Number of Final Payments	869	1,133	930	-23.3	-6.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,223	9,868	9,191	-6.5	+0.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.8 percent during the 2-months ended in September, to a level of 130.1 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 5.9 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 1.7 percent from July to September. The September level of 129.5 (1982-84=100) was 5.9 percent higher than the index in September 1988.

The 1.8 percent advance in the CPI-U from July to September followed a 0.6 percent increase in the preceding 2-month period. Higher housing costs and sharply higher apparel prices accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase from July to September.

The index for housing costs rose 1.7 percent from July to September. Shelter costs jumped sharply—up 1.7 percent from July to September compared with a 0.6 percent rise in the preceding 2-month period. Within the shelter component, homeowners' and renters' costs rose 1.9 and 1.6 percent, respectively.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which declined 3.6 percent from May to July, rose 8.5 percent during the 2-months ended in September. Price increases associated with the introduction of fall and winter clothing—particularly women's clothing—were largely responsible for the sharp jump in the index.

The other goods and services component increased 4.8 percent mainly due to an increase of 8.9 percent for tuition and other school fees.

Among other categories of consumer spending, entertainment costs rose 2.0 percent, continuing the acceleration started in the preceding 2-month period. Prices for food and beverages rose 0.3 percent, as price increases for food consumed away from home and alcoholic beverages more than offset lower prices for grocery store food. On the other hand, transportation costs declined 0.3 percent, reflecting lower costs for motor vehicles and motor fuel.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices tended to accelerate more rapidly locally than nationally—overall 1.8 points vs. 0.5 point, respectively. The price increases for food and beverages were just about equal. In regards to the other components, with the exception of medical care which had a 1.3 points increase nationally and 0.5 point increase locally, price increases in all other components were steeper locally than nationally. In some instances, the difference in the price increases were almost double in the case of apparel and upkeep, prices rose 8.6 points locally compared to 4.4 points nationally. Other goods and services were up 4.8 points locally and 2.7 points nationally. The difference in price declines were more dramatic nationally than locally. Transportation was down 1.5 points and 0.3 point, respectively, while energy prices were down 2.6 points nationally and only 0.2 point locally.

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)^{a/}

	Sept. 1989	Percent Change	
		2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	125.0	+0.5	+4.4
Washington Area	130.1	+1.8	+5.9
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	126.8	+0.3	+4.5
Housing	131.7	+1.7	+5.1
Apparel & Upkeep	142.1	+8.6	+8.6
Transportation	114.4	-0.3	+5.5
Medical Care	147.2	+0.5	+6.7
Entertainment	130.5	+2.0	+5.1
Other Goods & Services	157.7	+4.8	+12.4
Special Index:			
Energy ^{b/}	98.1	-0.2	+7.8

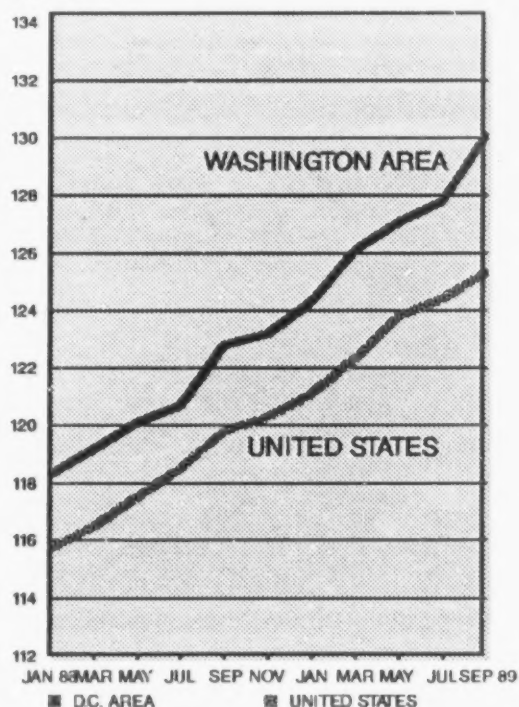
a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted

b/ June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

**Consumer Price Index
U.S. and Washington Area's
All Urban Consumers-CPI-U**

1982-84 = 100



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for September 1989 increased \$12.56. Average Weekly Hours rose .8 hour and Average Hourly Earnings increased 7 cents.

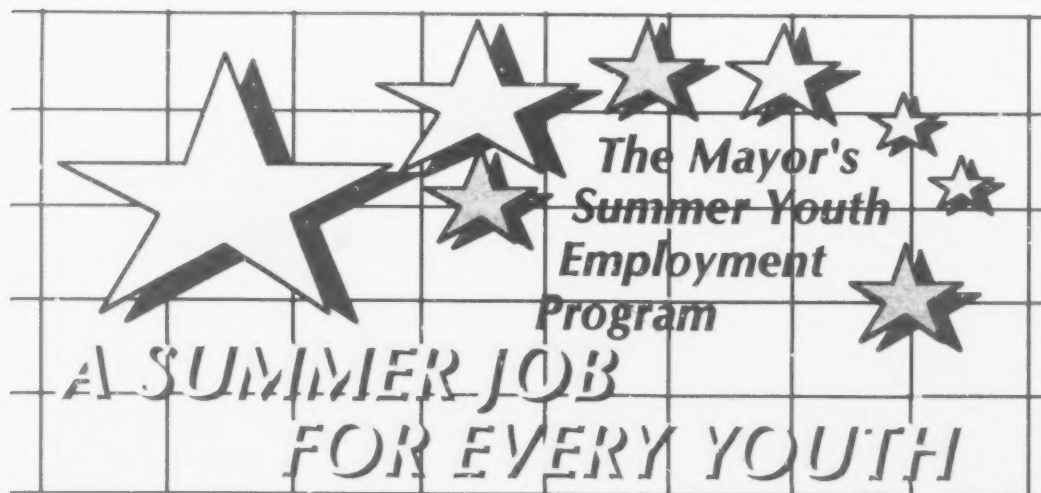
In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflect a decrease in Weekly Hours of 1.2 hours and in Hourly Earnings of 43 cents. The decrease was due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector less overtime being worked was the reason for a drop in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings decreased \$24.34, Weekly Hours decreased 1.5 hours and Hourly Earnings dropped 21 cents. Printing and Publishing had an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$43.00. Weekly Hours rose 2.1 hours and Hourly Earnings increased 38 cents because of more overtime being worked.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area Sept. 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Manufacturing	495.73	483.17	453.46	40.6	39.8	39.5	12.21	12.14	11.48
Durable Goods	500.26	504.39	456.18	43.2	43.0	42.2	11.58	11.73	10.81
Stones, Clay & Glass Products	583.13	590.40	558.16	50.4	49.2	48.2	11.57	12.00	11.58
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	527.10	538.48	458.99	41.9	42.5	39.5	12.58	12.67	11.62
Other Durable Goods	468.57	467.04	430.50	42.1	41.7	42.0	11.13	11.20	10.25
Non-Durable Goods	489.97	462.58	452.82	38.1	36.8	37.3	12.86	12.57	12.14
Food & Kindred Products	427.92	452.58	436.48	40.6	42.1	39.5	10.54	10.75	11.05
Printing & Publishing	523.92	480.92	484.37	37.0	34.9	35.8	14.16	13.78	13.53
Other Non-Durable Goods	394.00	400.74	344.03	41.3	41.7	41.5	9.54	9.61	8.29
Total Production Workers		Sept. '89 39,800			Aug. '89 39,500			Sept. '88 43,200	

W A S H I N G T O N , D . C .



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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